

KOZLOV, T.I., prof., otv. red.; BREGEL', E.Ya., prof., red.; BUKH, Ye.M., dots., red.; ZHEBRAK, M.Kh., prof., red.; ISAKOV, V.I., dots., red.; FREYMUNDT, Ye.N., dots., red.; SHIFMAN, A.G., dots., red.; SHCHAPINA, T.A., dots., red.; SHEVCHUK, A.V., kand. ekoncm. nauk, red.; SHENTISIS, Ye.M., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Problems in statistics and accounting] Voprosy statistiki i ucheta. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, TsSU SSR. No.3. [Collection of articles on labor productivity statistics in industry] Sbornik statei po statistike proizvoditel'nosti truda v promyshlennosti. 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. Ekonomiko-statisticheskiy institut.
(Productivity—Accounting)

OSTROUMOV, Valentin Sergeyevich; SHEVCHUK, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna;
SHENTSI, Ye.M., red.; KAPRALOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Capital assets of the U.S.S.R.; methods of accounting and
statistics] Osnovnye fondy SSSR; voprosy metodologii ucheta i
statistiki. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1963. 190 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Capital) (Industrial statistics)

EWI(1)/EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2/EPW(t)/EPW(b)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-107-4 P-4
SESSION NR AP5C12050

END AT

UR/0057/65/035/005/0858/0864

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, A.D.; Marinin, V.G.; Shevchuk, B.A.; Kalmykov, A.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the operation of a coaxial plasma source under conditions of fast particle production 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 5, 1965, 858-864

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma source, plasma acceleration, ion distribution,
hydrogen, iron, helium }

ABSTRACT: The operation of a coaxial plasma source was investigated experimentally. The stainless steel cylindrical electrodes were 5.4 and 2 cm in diameter, and the outer electrode was 25 cm long. After admission of 0.9 cm³ of H₂ (or in some cases of He) by means of a fast-acting valve the source was fired by the 20 kV discharge of a 4 μ fd capacitor. The period of the discharge circuit was 3.2 μ sec. After traversing a 10 cm diameter 1.5 m long drift tube, the plasma was either collected in a calorimeter or the velocity and mass distribution of its ions was determined with a mass spectrometer. It has been found (A.A. Kalmykov, S.A. Trubcheninoy and V.A. Naboka, *ZhTF*, 34, 1005, 1964) that when the delay between gas

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L 51972-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012050

admission and firing of a coaxial plasma source is less than a certain critical value (which was approximately 300 nsec for the present apparatus) the plasma is formed in two parts, of which the first has several times the velocity of the second. In the present experiments were performed under these conditions of short delay times, plasmas were found to contain large numbers of iron and other foreign ions. The number of heavy ions decreased rapidly with increasing delay time, and in most of the present experiments the numbers of hydrogen and helium ions in the burst were of the same order of magnitude. The mean energy of the ions in the plasma and the mean energy of the burst were determined as functions of the length of the electrode, and the results are compared with calculations based on the theory of V.Yu. Baranov and A.K. Musin (*Radiotekhnika i elektronika*, 9, 2281, 1964); in which the increase of the plasma mass during acceleration due to sputtering of the electrode is taken into account. Good qualitative agreement was found. There was an optimum electrode length at which the velocity of the plasma and the energy of the burst was most efficiently transformed.

Card 2/3

L 51972-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012050

kinetic energy of the plasma. "In conclusion, I express my gratitude to B.G. Safronov for his interest in the work and for fruitful discussions." Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 26Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

ml
Card 3/3

L 43799-66 ENT(1)/T IJP(c) AT/JGS/GD
ACC NR: AT6020415 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0172/0181

AUTHOR: Kalmykov, A. A.; Pankrat'yev, Yu. I.; Nozdrachev, M. G.; Shevchuk, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of a discharge in a pulsed plasma source

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Issledovaniye plazmennyykh sgustkov (Study of plasma clusters).
Kiev, Naukovo dumka, 1965, 172-181

TOPIC TAGS: plasma source, plasma gun, pulsed magnetic field, ion acceleration, mass spectroscopy, high speed photography

ABSTRACT: The performance and characteristics of a plasma gun with a hot cathode are studied. The gun structure and operational parameters are described. The gun was operated with a pulsed magnetic field (20 μ sec) during which a much shorter high voltage pulse was applied to the cathode which was found to eject both ions and electrons. The collector received about one ampere of ion current during such pulsed operations. As in other guns, the ion acceleration occurred only during the first few tenths of a microsecond and the energy reached often exceeded the applied accelerating voltage. It was noted that when artificial transmission lines were used for the energy storage, plasma ejection occurred at each reflection of the wave thus forming a long train of plasmoids. The plasma properties were studied with a mass spectrometer, x-ray detec-

Card 1/2

SHEVCHUK, B.G.

Investigating the pneumatic method of calming ocean waves.

Izv. AN Azerb. SSR, Ser. fiz.-tekhn. i khim. nauk no.1:55-59

'59.

(MIRA 12:6)

(Waves, Calming of)

SHEVCHUK, B.G.; KOST', L.L.

System $\text{Ca}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{BeSO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 35°C . Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.11:2551-
2553 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Poltavskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut, Kafedra khimii.
Submitted May 5, 1964.

SHEVCHUK, B. M.

DOBROVOL'SKIY, N.L.; SHEVCHUK, B.M.; ZHILIN, S.P., redaktor; SAVIN, M.M.,
redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA,
V.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organizing the construction of coal preparation plants] Organizatsiya
stroitel'stva ugleobogatitel'nykh fabrik. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954.
286 p. (MIRA 8:4)

(Coal preparation) (Industrial buildings)

SHEVCHUK, D. K.
Acoustics

Dissertation: "Mechanical Vibrations and Waves in a Physics Course in the Secondary School." Cand Pedagog Sci, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst, Leningrad, 1953.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal, Fizika, Moscow, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

SHEVCHUK, D.K.; MAKARENKO, V.G.; NESIS, Ye.I., red.; SUKHACHEV, A.T.,
tekhn.red.

[Mechanical vibrations and waves; lecture for students in the
Physics and Mathematics Faculty] Mekhanicheskie kolebania i
volny; lektsii dlia studentov fiziko-matematicheskogo fakul'teta.
Stavropol', Stavropol'skii gos.pedagog.in-t, 1958. 119 p.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Vibration)

(Waves)

SHEVCHUK, F.A., inzh.; FIRSOV, V.F., inzh.

Year-round operation of the GIV-1,25 acetylene generator.
Suggested by F.A.Shevchuk, V.F.Firsov. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi.
no.13:107-109 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Magnitogorskoye montazhnoye upravleniye.
(Gas welding and cutting)

L 61115-25 R.T.M./ENG(s)-2

A 3331 A IP: AFS019106

UR/0286/65/000/012/0127/0127

AUTHORS: Yurchenko, A. G.; Shevchuk, F. Ye.; Sveshnikov, G. V.; Veselovskiy, V. S.; Luzin, Yu. N.; El'gort, R. Ye. 16.44

TITLE: "A device for making cellular concrete. Class 80, No. 172208 23 B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 127

TOPIC TAGS: construction material, concrete, cellular concrete

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for making cellular concrete (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The device consists of a mixing container mounted on a horizontal hollow roller and carrying an internal endless worm screw. To intensify the degree of concrete mixing, the mixing container is produced in the form of a cylindrical grill made up of hollow panels with perforated walls. These panels are rigidly attached to a hollow disk set on the roller. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MTIE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

61415-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019106

ENCLOSURE: 01

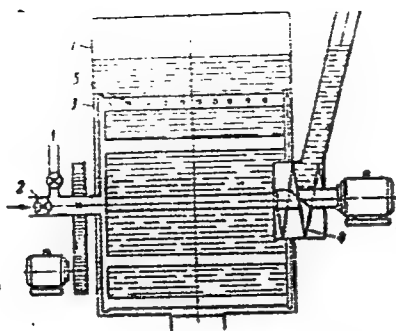


Fig. 1. 1- mixing container; 2- hollow roller;
3- hollow disk; 4- worm screw; 5- hollow panels
with openings

Card 2/2

SHEVCHUK, Grigoriy Ivanovich [Shevchuk, H.]; MOSENZON, I., red.;
MEYEROVICH, S. [Meierovich, S.], tekhn.red.

[Successful party leadership depends on close contact with the masses] Tisnyi zv'iazok z masamy - zaporuka uspikhu partiinoho kerivnytstva. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry URSR, 1960. 93 p.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Sekretar' Ternopol'skogo oblastnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy (for Shevchuk).
(Ternopol Province--Agricultural administration)

SHEVCHUK, G.I., inzh.

Device for determining the group connection of three-phase
transformers. Energetik 11 no.3:20-22 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Electric meters) (Electric transformers)

L 29686-66 ENP(k)/EWT(m)/T/ENP(v)/ENP(t)/ETI JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6008814

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/003/0017/0018

AUTHORS: Demina, N. I. (Engineer); Bulatov, E. I. (Engineer); Shevchuk, G. I. (Engineer); Sirik, A. T. (Engineer)

40
B

ORG: Izhevskiy Machinery Factory (Izhevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod)

TITLE: The strength and plasticity of a welded seam with a groove under biaxial tension

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1966, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: tensile strength, plasticity, welding inspection,
weld, welding technology, metal testing, metal to metal bonding/ 25KhGSA steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of a groove on the strength and localized plasticity of a basic metal with a welded seam under nonsymmetrical ($\sigma_2/\sigma_1 = 0.5$) biaxial tension is studied. Specimens of 25KhGSA steel, 2.5 mm thick, were used in the tests after sections of the metal were welded together according to a carefully controlled process. Several tests were performed: the tensile strength limits of the metal were measured in simple and biaxial tension both with and without welding, as well as with and without a groove cut in the specimen. The local plasticity was also measured under the same conditions. The results of the tests (see Fig. 1) indicate that the tensile strength limit σ_B increases 5-10% and the local plasticity e_l increases by a factor of

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.754.052.011:546.293:669.15.194

L 29586-66

ACC NR: AP6008814

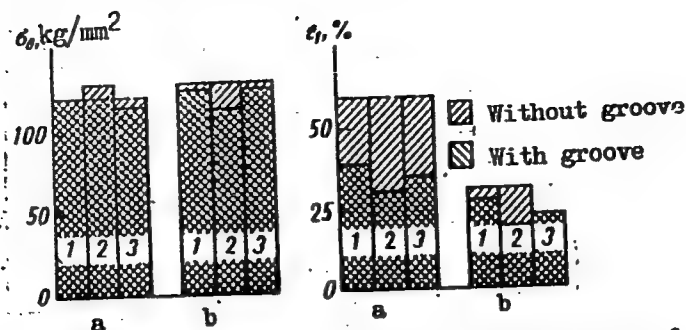


Fig. 1. The effect of a groove on the strength and plasticity of the base metal, welded seam, and transition zone: a - axial tension; b - biaxial tension; 1 - base metal (25KhGSA steel, 2.5 mm thick); 2 - welded seam; 3 - transition zone of the welded seam.

two with transition from axial to biaxial tension in the base metal, the metal of the weld seam, and the metal of the transition zone. In axial tension the presence of a groove in the specimen is of minor importance. In biaxial tension the presence of the groove lowered the strength of the welded seam by about 13%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: V3,11,2D / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

SHEVCHUK, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich [Shevchuk, H.M.]; STOYAN, P.K., kand.
~~istor. nauk, red. nauch. zap.~~ red.

[Improvement in the welfare of the Soviet people in the sixth
five-year plan] Pidnesennia dobrobutu radians'koho narodu v
shostii p'iatyrichtsi. Kyiv, 1958. 43 p. (Tovarystvo dlia
poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koï BSR.
Ser.1, no.8) (MIRA 12:3)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

BELOSTOTSKIY, Oleg Borisovich; KANYUKA, Nikolay Sergeyevich;
SHEVCHUK, Boris Mikhaylovich; GOLOVKO, L.N., red.;
POLTORATSKAYA, E.A., red.; REZNICHENKO, I.Ye., red.;
SURYGINA, E.N., red.

[Concise manual for the master builder] Kratkii spravochnik mastera-stroitelia. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1964.
774 p. (MIRA 18:1)

VILLEN, P.I., gornyy inzh.; KURKOV, S.I., gornyy inzh.; SHEVCHUK, G.F., gornyy inzh.

Ore haulage by means of a cable-belt conveyor at the "Zapoliarnyy"
Mine. Gor.zhur. no.10:44-45 0 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Noril'skiy kombinat.

SHAYCHUK, G.P.; VILLEM, E.Yu.

Selecting a method of mining complex metal deposits.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 8 no.2:8-12 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra razrabotki mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh
Severokavkazskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta. Submitted
June 9, 1964.

312 10-10A, 1-5
SHEVCHUK, G.S.

Capacity of trichina for invasion after several passages. Med.
paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:73 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(TRICHINA AND TRICHINOSIS)

SHIVCHUK, G.V.

Means for increasing labor productivity in the distilling industry.

Spir. prom. 26 no.8:32-33 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Distilling industries--Labor productivity)

SHEVCHUK, G.V., inzh.

Growth of production capacity and utilization of capital
assets in sugar factories. Pishch. prom. no.1:8-12 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

SHEVCHUK, I.[Sevcuks, I.] (Riga); LUKSHA, E.[Luksa, E.](Riga)

Simplified methods of synthesis and purification of 8-mercaptoquinoline (thioxine) and 8, 8'-diquinolydsulfide. Vestis Latv ak no.2:127-134 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Amademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut khimii.

(Quinolinethiol) (Quinolysulfides)

ODINTSOV, S., podpolkovnik; SHEVCHUK, I., podpolkovnik

Delivery of material by air. Tyl i snab.Sov.Voor.311 21 no.3:35-
39 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Logistics) (Parachuting)

SHEVCHUK, I.; LUKSHA, E. [Luksha, E.]

Simplified methods of the synthesis and purification of 8-mercaptoquinoline (thioxine) and 8,8'-dichinolylidysulfide. Vestis latv ak no.2:127-134 '61.

1. Institut khimii AN Latvyskoy SSR.

KUSHNER, S.A., inzhener; ~~SHEVCHUK, I.A.~~

Finishing nonveneered furniture with water-soluble stains. Der.
prom. 5 no.2:18-19 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Derevoobdelochnyy zavod No. 1 tresta Mosgormebel'prom.
(Stains and staining) (Furniture industry)

MEDVEDEV, M.Ye., inzh.; SHEVCHUK, I.A., inzh.; CHEREZOVA, V.M., inzh.

Painting veneered surfaces permeated by resin glue. Der. prom. 8
no.10:3 0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Moskovskiy mebel'no-sbornochnyy kombinat No.1.
(Furniture painting)

SHEVCHUK, I.A.; MAYDUKOVA, T.P.; KUDRENKO, I.A.; OLEVINSKIY, M.I.;
PETRACHKOV, F.A.

Preparation of sodium thiocyanate from hydrogen cyanide
contained in coke-oven gas. Khim.prom. no.5:375-376 My '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Sodium thiocyanate) (Hydrocyanic acid)
(Coke-oven gas)

GORBENKO, F.P.; SHEVCHUK, I.A.; YALYNSKAYA, Ye.V.

Photocolorimetric determination of microgram quantities of
nickel in lead salts. Trudy IREA no.25:325-328 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

SHEVCHUK, I.A.; TSELINSKIY, Yu.K.; SAKHNO, L.I.

Extraction of microimpurities of metals by amines. Report No.1:
Calculation of the concentration of halide ions required for the
extraction of metals using instability constants. Extraction of
zinc. Trudy IREA no.25:408-414 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

SHEVCHUK, I.A.

Extraction of microimpurities of metals by amines. Report No.2:
Simple method for determining the instability constants of metal
halide complexes. Trudy IREA no.25:415-419 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

SHEVCHUK, I.A.

Investigation of the equilibria in the system consisting of colored organic base - complex acid - colorless organic base. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.1:104-105 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Donetskiiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobochistykh veshchestv.
(Complex compounds) (Amines) (Acids)

BABKO, A.K.; SHEVCHUK, I.A.; DEGTYARENKO, L.I.

Extraction of halide complexes of bismuth. Trudy Kom.anal.khim.
14:148-153 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SHEVCHUK, I.A.

Chemical nature of compounds of crystal violet with
hexachloroantimonic acid. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.4:415-
416 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Donetskiiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh
veshchestv.

SHEVCHUK, I.A. (Chernovtsy, Pervomayskaya ul. 16, kv.11)

Relation of the zinc content and distribution in the pancreas of
man and age-related changes in the insular apparatus. Arkh.anat.,
gist. 1 embr. 46 no.5:83-87 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - dotsent I.A.Shevchuk) Chernovitskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

SHEVCHUK, I.D.

Change in the morphological make-up of the blood during aminazine
therapy in schizophrenia. Vop. klin. nevr. i psikh. no.2:335-340
'58. (MIRA 14:10)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

(BLOOD)

(CHLORPROMAZINE)

SHK. 10, 104., 10100010, 1010.

Extraction of chromate by means of amines. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30
no.9:923-925 '64. (AIRA 17:10)

.. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Donetsk
filial.

GORBENKO, F.P.; SHEVCHUK, I.A.; TSELINSKIY, Yu.K.; SACHKO, V.V.

Extraction of microquantities of calcium in the presence of
alkyl amines. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1397-1398. N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Donetskii filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv.

SHEVCHUK, I.D.

Unconditioned and conditioned reflex leucocytosis during insulin
therapy in schizophrenia. Vop. klin; nevr. i psikh. no.2:329-334
'58. (MIRA 14:10)

(LEUCOCYTOSIS) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)
(INSULIN SHOCK THERAPY)

MOSTOSLAVSKIY, M.A.; IZMAIL'SKIY, V.A.; SHEVCHUK, I.N.

Nature of phototropic variations of absorption spectra of
thioindogenides. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:660 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Benzothiophene—Spectra)

SHEVCHUK, I. P.

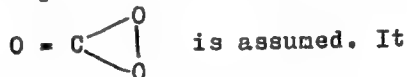
20-5-21/48

AUTHORS: Tagirov, R. B. and Shevchuk, I. P.

TITLE: Existence of a Higher CO_3 Oxide (O sushchestvovaniy vysshego okisla CO_3)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 5, pp. 797 - 799 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experimental results of the combustion percent of the CO and O_2 mixture in dependence on the vapor content lead to the conclusion (reference 1) that the reaction velocity of the dry mixture of these substances has to be 0. According to L'yuis and El'be (reference 2) the reaction is also possible without vapor, in this case the oxidation is accomplished by the participation of a hypothetical higher oxide: CO_3 . A structure



is known from experimental knowledge that the stripes in the infrared absorption spectra of CO_2 , C_2O_2 , HCOOH etc. corresponding to the fluctuations of the valency $\text{C}=\text{O}$, are very intensive, and that on the strength of these stripes only small admixture concentrations of the mentioned gases can be detected. In consequence to that a higher oxide CO_3 if it exists in reality, must be detected in the infrared radiation of the diffusion flame of CO in O_2 .

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Existence of a Higher CO_3 Oxide

20-5-21/48

apparently only the Q-branch of the stripe becomes most visible whereas the P- and R-branches coincides with the stripes of the CO_2 -and H_2O stripes, a fact which complicates their observations. If this is right, the short wave limit has a frequency of $\gamma = 1655 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ which is very approximate to the above mentioned frequency computed by the authors. Nayp and Gardon (Knipe & Gardon) think that the existence of CO_3 is possible on the strength of the electronic emission of the flame CO and O_2 . The lacking influence of the vapors present in the combustion zone on the intensity of the stripe remains unexplained. There are 4 figures, and 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kazan' State University imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin
(Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina)

PRESENTED: May 17, 1957, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SHEVCHUK, I.P., kand.ekon.nauk, dots.; MAKARENKO, P.P., kand. ekon. nauk;
STAROVEROVA, V.V., kand.ekon. nauk; KUFUDAKI, V.I., assistant;
LEMESHENKO, D.D., assistant; PUSHKO, D.S., kand.ekon. nauk; PILENKO,
I.F., kand. ekon. nauk; PEREL'BERG, I.L., starshiy prepodavatel';
BOL'FOY, G.T.; KACHANOVA, N., red.; GORYACHENKO, F., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting within individual production units in operation; practice in introducing business accounting in individual production units of the V.I.Lenin Collective Farm, Bendery District]
Vnutrikhoziaistvennyi raschet v deistvii; opyt vnedreniia vmutrikhoziaistvennogo rascheta v kolkhoze im. V.I.Lenina Benderskogo rayona. Kishinev, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry MSKh MSSR, 1962. 211 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki i organizatsii sotsialisticheskikh sel'skokhozyaystvennykh predpriyatiy Kishinevskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Shevchuk). 2. Predsedatel' kolkhoza im. V.I.Lenina Benderskogo rayona (for Bol'foy).
(Bendery District—Collective farms—Finance)

GRIMAL'SKIY, V.L., prof.; CHETYRKIN, V.S., prof., red.toma; RUD', G.Ya.,
kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; SUBBOTOVICH, A.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.
nauk, red.; KOLESNIK, L.V., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; SEME-
NOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KOVARSKIY, A.Ye.; doktor sel'-
skokhoz.nauk, red.; FROLOV, N.P., doktor ekonm.nauk, red.; MATSYUK,
L.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; GUSAK, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; URSUL, D.T., kand.filos.nauk, red.; LEGAS', I.Ye., kand.
istor.nauk, red.; SHEVCHUK, I.P., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; KACHANO-
VA, N., red.; TIMOSHENKO, A.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, zastavitel'
red.; SHPANER, V., tekhn.red.

[Bodies of water of the Reut Basin, their hydrobiological conditions
and the outlook for their utilization in commercial fishing.]
Vodoemy basseina reki Reuta, ikh gidrobiologicheskii rezhim i per-
spektivy rybokhoziaistvennogo ispol'zovaniia. Kishinev, Izd-vo
sel'skokhoz. lit-ry, 1962. 191 p. (Kishinev, Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi
institut im. M.V.Frunze. Trudy, vol.29). (MIRA 17:2)

SHEVCHUK, K. S.; LITVINENKO, N. M.; VASILEVSKIY, N. M.

"The Problem of Extending the Effect of Penicillin on the Organism," Voenno-Med. Zhur., No. 6, p. 29, 1955.

ORLOV, T.K.; SHEVCHUK, K.S.; SEN'KO, V.M.

Use of penicillin with autohemotherapy. Akush. i gin. 32 no.1:
69-70 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

(ABSCISS, ther.
penicillin with autohemother.)
(PENICILLIN, ther. use
abscess, with autohemother.)
(SEMOTHERAPY, in various dis.
autohemother., absdass, autohemother. & penicillin)

SHEVCHUK, K. S., CAND MED SCI, ^{Data} ~~"MATERIAL ON THE INNER-~~
VATION OF ^{the} URETERS. (EXPERIMENTAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL ~~REVIEW~~
^{study} ~~REVIEW~~).ⁿ" DNEPROPETROVSK, 1961. (MIN OF HEALTH UKSSR.
DNEPROPETROVSK STATE MED INST). (KL-DV, 11-61, 231).

-298-

SHEVCHUK, K.S.

New morphologic and experimental data on the innervation of the ureter of a rabbit. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:62-68 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy normal'noy anatomii Stanislavskogo i Chernovitskogo meditsinskikh institutov.

(URETERS---INNERVATION)
(RABBITS)

SHEVCHUK, K.S. (Chernovtsy, ul. Pervomayskaya, 16/11)

Sources of ureteral innervation and their relations to the nerve
plexuses of the abdominal and pelvic cavities. Arkh. anat. gist.
i embr. 40 no.6:101-108 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Stanislavskogo (zav. - prof. Ye.P.
Kol'man) i Chernovitskogo (zav. - prof. N.G.Turkevich) meditsinskikh
institutov.

(URETERS__INNervation) (ABDOMEN__INNervation)
(PELVIS__INNervation)

SHEVCHUK, I.A., inzh.

Using magnesium alloy addition in modifying cast iron in ladles.
Mash.Bel. no.4:100-101 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR.
(Cast iron) (Magnesium)

SOV/137-59-1-1189

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 162 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shevchuk, L. A.

TITLE: The Form of Graphite in a Cast Iron Inoculated With Mg
(Forma grafita v chugune, modifitsirovannom magniyem)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Konferentsii molodykh uchenykh AN BSSR. Minsk, 1958, pp 80-93

ABSTRACT: The form of graphite (G) contained in cast iron (CI) which had been inoculated with a Mg alloying compound composed of 15% Mg and 85% of a 75% solution of Fe-Si was investigated. It was established that the quantity of the inoculant required to produce a spheroidal G structure, the chemical composition remaining the same, increases as the diameter of the casting is increased. An increase in the rate of cooling tends to drive the reaction in the same direction as an addition of Mg. An increase in C concentration of the CI, other conditions being equal, necessitates the introduction of a larger quantity of the inoculant; this is attributable to a reduction in the degree of supercooling of the alloy during the process of crystallization. The form of the G in Mg-treated CI is a function of the Si concentration which, if

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The Form of Graphite in a Cast Iron Inoculated With Mg

increased to a value of 3 - 3.5%, enhances the stability of the process of formation of spheroidal G. This effect is intensified as the cooling rate is reduced and the C content of the alloy is increased. At an increased concentration of Si in a Mg-treated CI, dendritic G appears already in the structure of white CI, which may be explained by the decomposition of carbide occurring in solidified castings during cooling. In the case of CIs which have an elevated Si content and which solidify without the formation of a white-CI structure, spheroidal as well as lamellar G is formed at elevated Mg concentrations; this is explained by a change in the composition of the liquid occurring during crystallization and by an increase in the concentration in the liquid phase of elements which tend to impede the formation of spheroidal G

A. S.

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GOREV, K.V.; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Features of carbon saturation of the gamma-phase in magnesium
cast iron. Dokl. AN BSSR 2 no.11:450-452 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Cast iron--Metallography)

GOREV, K.V. [Morau, K.V.]; SHEVCHUK, L.A. [Shanchuk, L.A.]

Graphitization heating of magnesium-iron alloys. Vestsi AN BSSR.
Ser.fiz.-tekhn.nav. no.4:33-38 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Iron alloys--Metallurgy)

GOREV, K.V. [Gorau, K.V.]; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Effect of silicon and the original structure of magnesium
pig iron on the austenite process. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-
tekh.nav. no.2:44-48 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Cast iron)

06397

SOV/170-59-2-15/23

18(7)

AUTHOR:

Shevchuk, L.A.

TITLE:

Dissolution of Globular Graphite Inclusions in Magnesium Cast Iron

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 103-106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

There is an assertion in literature [Ref 1] that the place occupied by graphite inclusions in magnesium cast iron is replaced by ferrite during isothermal soaking at temperatures above the critical one. In order to check this statement the author carried out experiments with dissolution of globular graphite inclusions in magnesium cast iron. It turned out that cavities evacuated by graphite in the process of its dissolution at a temperature of 950°C were filled up with austenite which was transformed into martensite after hardening. No cases of filling with ferrite were observed. The dissolution of graphite inclusions proceeded non-uniformly. It was found that globules are composed of separate parts, sections. After their dissolution in gray magnesium cast iron, inclusions were observed along the

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GOREV, K.V.; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Effect of ultrasound on the structure of magnesium pig iron, Dokl.
AN BSSR 3 no.7:298-299 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Cast iron--Metallography) (Ultrasonic waves)

SHEVCHUK, L. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of chemical composition and ultrasonics on the structure and the mechanical properties of magnetic cast iron." Minsk, 1960. 14 pp; (Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, Physics Engineering Inst): 200 copies: price not given; (KL, 52-60, 121)

S/571/60/000/006/006/011
E111/E135

AUTHORS: Gorev, K.V., Proskurina, Z.N., and Shevchuk, L.A.
TITLE: Investigation of the effect of ultrasonics on the
structure of magnesium cast iron
SOURCE: Akademiya navuk Belaruskay SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy
institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. no.6, Minsk, 1960.
82-93

TEXT: Experiments have previously shown that when
crystallization of magnesium inoculated cast-iron takes place under
the action of ultrasonic vibrations the size of graphite
precipitating is greatly reduced. In earlier work the authors
have shown that the ultrasonic vibrations facilitate formation of
crystallization centres and thus reduce the supercooling of the
iron, giving a stable structure. The object of the present work
was to study the effects on the structure of magnesium cast iron
of ultrasonic vibrations of various intensities introduced into
the alloy at various stages of the crystallization process, and to
determine the influence of the cooling rate of the castings on the
effects of the ultrasonics. Microscopic investigations were made
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Investigation of the effect of ...

S/571/60/000/006/006/011
E111/E135

of the structure of ultrasonically treated and of untreated specimens. 5-kg heats were induction melted in a quartz crucible. Inoculation was carried out in the ladle at an iron temperature of 1450 °C with an alloy containing 15% magnesium, the remainder being 75% ferrosilicon, the quantity added being calculated to give 0.5% magnesium relative to heat weight. An 18-22 kc/sec oscillator was used and with a single magnetostriction element an output of 2 kW was obtained. The oscillations were introduced into the metal with the aid of a half-wave concentrator; the apparatus is shown in Fig.1 (1 - ingot mould, 2 - thermocouple connected to temperature controller, 3 - concentrator, 4 - magnetostricter, 5 - tube furnace, 6 - thermocouple connected to a temperature recorder, 7 - quartz sheath). The pouring temperature was 1300 °C. In the experiments in which the oscillations were applied at various stages of crystallization three irons were used, their compositions being shown in Table 1. Weights of 240 g were taken: the oscillations were applied using the maximum output (2 kW), the cooling to 300 °C being in the furnace, giving a rate of about 100 °C/min near the eutectic-arrest temperature. Vibrations during

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cooling from the pouring temperature to the end of the eutectic-arrest led to complete elimination of chilled and graphite size was greatly reduced, especially near the concentrator, but not for iron "C". This iron is somewhat hypo-eutectic and therefore primary crystals of austenite appeared before the graphite, weakening the effect of the ultrasonics. Many of the graphite inclusions were not strictly spheroidal, especially in the region adjacent to the concentrator. Similar effects were obtained when ultrasonics was applied during cooling from the pouring temperature to the start of the eutectic-arrest. When vibration was restricted to the eutectic-transformation process three zones were observed in all specimens. Near the concentrator is a zone with the structure of mottled iron and comparatively coarse globular graphite. Here the cooling rate was so rapid that crystallization occurred before vibration started; however, the vibrations had produced partial graphitization in the solid state. Above this is a zone with very small inclusions of globular graphite and a ferrite-pearlite structure. Ascending this zone, the effect of the vibration weakens rapidly and it merges into the third largest zone having the structure of mottled iron with

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E111/E135

comparatively large graphite inclusions (there were also small inclusions in some regions). Among possible causes of the much smaller effect of vibration when restricted to the eutectic is the poorer contact between the concentrator and casting. In the solid state, at 720 °C, vibration for about 2 minutes produced fairly considerable graphitization. The authors conclude from their results that ultrasonic vibration promotes crystallization of cast iron in the stable system and accelerates graphitization. The acceleration is due both to increase in the number of graphitization centres (due to cavitation-grinding of non-metallic inclusions) and quicker movement of carbon atoms to them because of fluid agitation; in the solid state it is due to production of internal stresses, which lower the stability of cementite and thereby facilitate graphite-nuclei formation at the cementite/austenite boundary, accelerating carbon diffusion in austenite and ferrite crystals. To study the effect of intensity of vibration on structure, cast iron "C" was used in weights of about 2.4 kg. Intensity was regulated through power output at about 1, 1.5 and 2 kW. With 1 kW a grey-iron structure was obtained over the whole vertical section. A fine globular-graphite and a pearlite-ferrite

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Investigation of the effect of ...

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E111/E135

structure were obtained only near the concentrator. Above this graphite coarsens rapidly and, near the top, free cementite appears with ledeburite in increasing quantities. With 1.5 kW the pearlite-ferrite structure extends over the whole casting section with fine graphite extending over 1/3 of the height; graphite coarsens up the casting. With 2 kW the fine-graphite zone extends to half the height. For studying the effect of the cooling rate "C" iron was again used, power input being 2 kW and cooling rates near the eutectic arrest being about 20, 100 or 200 °C/min. When the first two cooling rates were applied, the structures were approximately similar; in the case of cooling at 200 °C/min a small quantity of ledeburite remained. Thus, an increased cooling rate weakens the effect of the ultrasonics; this is due firstly to the shorter action time and secondly to higher degrees of supercooling. There are 9 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language reference reads as follows:
Ref.4: A.E. Crowford, Metallurgia, 47, p.109, 113, 1953.

Card 5/7

23865
S/128/61/000/004/002/003
A054/A133

18.7500

AUTHORS: Gorev, K. V.; Proskurina, Z. N., and Shevchuk, L. A.
TITLE: Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under the effect of
ultrasonics
PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1961, 35 - 36

TEXT: It was found that ultrasonic effects contribute to the disintegration of spheroidal graphite and to the evolution of a stable structure in magnesium cast iron. Tests were carried out to establish the effect of ultrasonics on the various phases of crystallization. The metal tested consisted of 5-1 (B-1) converter iron, "10" type steel and 75-% ferrosilicium. Magnesium was added to the ladle at 1,450°C as a magnesium master alloy with a 15-% magnesium content. (The metal compositions are given in the table). The ultrasonic vibrations (18 - 22 kc) produced by an УЗГ-10 (UZG-10) generator were transmitted to the metal by means of a semi-wave concentrator connected with a magnetostriction transformer (Fig. 1). The concentrator was inserted through an aperture in the ТГ-0,3 (TG-0.3) type graphite crucible, the ingot weighing about 240 g. The cooling of the castings was de-

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Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under...

S/128/61/000/004/002/003
A054/A133

laid by placing them in a tubular resistance furnace (with a temperature of 300°C). The ultrasonic treatment took place in three phases: 1) when the iron specimens cooled down from the pouring temperature till the beginning of the eutectic arrestation; 2) until the end of the eutectic arrestation; 3) during the eutectic crystallization. The ultrasonic treatment in the 2nd phase radically changes the metal structure. No blanching can be observed and the graphite globules are disintegrated very intensively, especially near the concentrator. Away from the concentrator, in the upper part of the casting, the size of graphite globules increases. Ultrasonic treatment in the 1st phase also eliminated blanching and resulted in the disintegration of graphite globules in the lower part of the ingot, in the proximity of the concentrator. In the 3rd phase (eutectic transformation) three zones were observed in all specimens: near the concentrator, a zone of mottled iron structure with fairly large-sized graphite inclusions, next a zone with very small graphite globules and a ferrite-pearlitic structure, with an insignificant pearlite content. In this zone the liquid metal crystallized under ultrasonic effect. Moving upwards, the ultrasonic effect becomes weaker, while in the third zone a mottled pig iron structure is

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S/128/61/000/004/002/003
A054/A133

Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under...

found with large graphite inclusions. When ultrasonic treatment was only applied during the eutectic crystallization period, its effect was much weaker than in the two other periods. This may partly have been caused by the less intensive contact between concentrator and casting, (a layer of metal crystallized, before the ultrasonic vibration started). The ultrasonic effect in this period was also limited by the irregularity of crystallization over the entire volume of the casting. The effect of ultrasonics was also investigated on solidified metal. The tests were only carried out in the third period (eutectic transformation) at 720°C, for 2 minutes and the microscopic findings revealed a considerable graphitization for this period. The accelerating effect of ultrasonic treatment on graphitization was explained by the increase of graphitization centers. On account of this, the path the carbon atoms have to cover to reach the graphite centers from the surrounding metal becomes shorter, both in liquid and in solid metal. Besides, the ultrasonic vibrations have also an effect on the degasification of the metal. Based on tests with other metals and alloys it can be assumed that supersonic vibrations accelerate the spontaneous evolution of graphite crystallization centers and also increase their number by the gravitational crushing of non-metallic inclusions around which the

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Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under...

S/128/61/000/004/002/003
A054/A133

graphite particles crystallize. In solid metal graphitization is accelerated by internal stresses arising from the ultrasonic effect. These stresses weaken the stability of cementite, promote the formation of crystal grains on the boundary between cementite and austenite and accelerate diffusion of carbon atoms in austenite and ferrite crystals. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

Table. Composition of the iron grades tested

Cast iron grade	Content of elements, %					
	C	Si	P	S	Mn	Residual magnesium
A	3.9	2.6	0.040	0.028	0.5	0.05 - 0.06
B	3.7	2.5	0.034	0.031	0.42	0.05 - 0.06
C	3.4	2.3	0.035	0.026	0.36	0.05 - 0.06

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GOREV, K.V.; PROSKURINA, Z.N.; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Effect of the amount of inoculator and the rate of cooling on the
crystallization of magnesium cast iron. Lit. proizv. no. 5:22-25
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Iron founding) (Crystallization)

S/571/61/000/007/007/010
I048/I248

AUTHORS: Gorev, K.V., and Shevchuk, L.A.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic vibrations on the structure of silumin

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Belaruskay SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. no.7. 1961. 120-124


TEXT: Aluminum-silicon alloys containing 12 or 16% Si were prepared in a high-frequency furnace, modified (at 750°C) by the addition of a mixture containing 62.5% NaCl, 25% NaF, and 12.5% KCl, and then cast in graphite moulds. Ultrasonic vibrations with a frequency of 20 kilohertz were applied during the crystallization of some of the specimens, and their effect on the structure was examined under the microscope (magnification x 100). Supercooled structures were found in the specimens crystallized without vibration but not in those subjected to vibration. The vibrated specimens had a coarse structure resembling that of eutectic Si precipitates, and by the precipitation of Si crystals both along

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S/571/61/000/007/007/010
I048/I248

The effect of ultrasonic vibrations...

the grain boundaries and inside the Al crystals. Thus, the vibration neutralizes the effect of the Na-K modifier and promotes the separation of the alloy constituents. The vibration during crystallization of non-modified alloy specimens changed the shape of the Si precipitate from whisker-like to equiaxial polyhedral crystals. There are 6 figures.



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GOREV, K.V.; PROSKURINA, Z.N.; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Cast iron inoculation by cerium. Sbor. nauch. trud. Fiz.-tekhn.-
inst. AN BSSR no.7:125-134 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cast iron—Metallurgy) (Cerium)

S/123/62/000/021/002/002
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Shevchuk, L. A.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic waves on the structure and properties of magnesium cast-iron

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 21, 1962, 2, abstract. 21G10 (In collection: "Pölucheniye i svoystva chuguna s sharovidnym grafitom", Moscow - Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1962, 147 - 150)

TEXT: Experiments were made to establish the effect of ultrasonic waves on the decomposition of cementite during annealing. A wave-concentrator-shaped specimen was connected by a thread with a magnetostriction converter of about 1.5 kw power, fed from a Y3T-10 (UZG-10) oscillator, which assured an oscillation frequency from 18 to 22 kc. The thin end of the specimen, 20 mm in diameter, having the structure of white iron, was placed into a tubular electric resistance furnace. The temperature in the furnace was controlled with the aid of a thermocouple and an automatic-control potentiometer. Annealing of the cast iron under the effect of ultrasonic oscillations and conventional conditions was conducted ✓

Card 1/2

SHEVCHUK, I.A.; DEGTYARENKO, L.I.

Extraction of chloride complexes of bismuth by means of
n-octylamine. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.9:1112-1114 162.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khimicheskikh reaktivov, Donetskii filial.

(Bismuth compounds)

(Octylamine)

KVETSINSKIY, Ye.V.; KHLOMENOK, N.D.; SHEVCHUK, L.V., red.; KHOLODUL'KIN,
A.A., tekhn.red.

[Electrification of the Omsk Railroad] Elektrifikatsiia Omskoi
zheleznoi dorogi. Omsk, Omskoe obl.knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 41 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Railroads--Electrification)

BUSHKOVA, Nina Georgiyevna; SHEVCHUK, L.V., red.; KHOLODYL'KIN, A.A., tekhn.
red.

[Omsk Combine Assembly Plant] Omskii kombainosbornochnyi, [Omsk]
Omskoe obl. knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 45 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Omsk—Combines (Agricultural machinery))

YANKOVSKIY, Boris Antonovich; SHEVCHUK, L.V., red.; KHOLODUL'KIN, A.A.,
tekhn. red.

[On the Irtysh waterway; an account of the history of navigation
on the Irtysh] Na irtyshskoi magistrali; ocherk po istorii sudo-
khodstva na Irtyshe. [Omsk] Omskoe obl. knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957.
70 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Irtysh River--Navigation)

YURASOVA, Mariya Kliment'yevna; TRET'YAK, G.A.; kand. geograf. nauk,
red.; SHEVCHUK, L.V., red.; KHOLODUL'KIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The river course] Put' reki. Omsk, Omskoe oblastnoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1958. 282 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Irtysh Valley—Economic geography)

KOLOSOV, Vasilii Dmitriyevich; SHEVCHUK, L.V., red.; KIRZAN, G.A.,
spets. red.; MEL'NIKOV, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Experience with and prospects for rural construction] Opyt
i perspektivy stroitel'stva na sele. Omsk, Omskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1959. 58 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy kontory Lyubinskogo
rayona, Omskoy oblasti (for Kosov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Omsko-
go oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh (for
Kirzan).

(Construction industry) (Farm buildings)

TARACHCHENSKIY, Yefrem Gaymanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEVCHUK,
L.V., red.

[Bitumen and soil materials for road construction] Bitu-
mogruntovye materialy dlia stroitel'stva dorog. Omsk,
Omskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 60 p. (MIRA 17:9)

SHEVCHUK, M.G. [Shevchuk, M.H.]

Distribution and anastomoses of cardiac arteries in dogs. Dop.
AN URSR no.5:678-682 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Stanislavskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
AN USSR V.G.Kas'yanenko.
(Heat--Blood supply)

SHEVCHUK, M.G. (Stanislav (obl.), ul. Razumovskogo, 16, kv.2)

Plasticity of the coronary arteries of the heart in an experiment.
Anastomoses between the coronary arteries of the heart in the
normal dog. Arkh-anat. gist i emb., 38 no. 6:80-83 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.P. Mel'man)
Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORONARY VESSELS)

SHEVCHUK, M.G. (Stanislav, ul.Razumovskogo, 16, kv.2)

Plasticity of the coronary arteries of the heart in an experiment; the anatomical and functional sufficiency of anastomoses between the coronary arteries of the heart in collateral circulation. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 42 no.5:22-28 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof.Ye.P. Mel'man)
Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORONARY VESSELS--LIGATURE)

SHEVCHUK, M.G.; ISAKOVA, Ye.N. (Stanislav)

Effect of measured physical stress on the course and restitution
of experimental myocardial infarct. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap.
7 no.6:42-45 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.P. Mel'man)
i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent G.A.
Myrsikov [deceased]) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHEVCHUK, M.G. [Shevchuk, M.H.]; KOTURBASH, T.V.

General distribution and plasticity of extracardial anastomoses of the coronary arteries in dogs. Dop. AN URSR no.2:266-269 '64.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Ivano-Frankovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G.Kas'yanenko [Kas'ianenko, V.H.].

AVIOSOR, M.I., prof.; BOBER, I.P.; MEL'MAN, Ye.P., prof.; SHEVCHUK, M.G.

Dynamics of some biochemical indices of the blood in experimental myocardial infarction in dogs. Kardiologiya 5 no.1:71-72
J&F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav.- prof. M.I. Aviosor)
i kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav.- prof. Ye.P. Mel'man)
Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MEL'MAN, Ye.P. (Ivano-Frankovsk, ul. Franko, 44, kv.4); SHEVCHUK, M.G.
(Ivano-Frankovsk, ul. Razumovskogo, 16, kv.2)

Anatomical and functional evaluation of the effect of the
exclusion of the internal thoracic arteries on the revascu-
larization of the myocardium in an experiment. Arkh. anat.,
gist. i embr. 44 no.2:46-57 F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.P. Mel'man)
Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FISHCHENKO, L.Ya.; NEYKO, Ye.M.; SHEVCHUK, M.G.

Dynamics of the blood glutathione content in experimental myocardial infarct in dogs. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.9:50-53 S '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.P. Mel'man) i kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - doktor med. nauk Ye.P. Kuchinskiy) Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

SHEVCHUK, M.G. [Shevchuk, M.H.]; BEREZHNIYSKIY, M.M. [Berezhnyts'kyi, M.M.]

Electrocardiographic indices in dogs under normal conditions
and in experimental myocardial infarct. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.]
9 no.2:260-262 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii i fakul'tetskoy terapii Ivano-
Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHEVCHUK, M.G. (Ivano-Frankovsk, ul. Razumovskogo, 16, kv.2)

Structural adaptation of the cardiac arterial bed and dynamics of some of its functional shifts following disturbed blood circulation. Arkh.anat., gist. i embr. 47 no.10:43-48 0 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

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